

NEW SPECIES OF SAW-FLIES (HYMENOPTERA).

BY ALEX. D. MACGILLIVRAY, Urbana, Ills.

The adults of the following new species were all bred from larvæ. The species from Maine were bred by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station of Orono, Maine, and the species from New York were collected at Ithaca by Dr. Hachiro Yuasa.

Blennocampa subjecta n. sp.

Female—Body black with the following parts white: trochanters, ring on proximal and distal ends of profemora and mesofemora, protibiæ, mesotibiæ, and tarsi; clypeus convex, truncate; antennæ with third segment longer than fourth and fourth slightly shorter than fifth; front without V-shaped furrow, depression surrounding median ocellus; ocellar basin wanting, also frontal crest and lateral walls of ocellar basin; median fovea wanting; lateral foveæ distinct, broad, shallow; wings infuscated, particularly the proximal two-thirds; veins, costa, and stigma blackish; saw-guides broken. Length 4.5 mm.

Habitat:—Ithaca, New York, No. 71-1.

This species is related to *abnorma* MacG. The form of the clypeus will distinguish it.

Blennocampa absona n. sp.

Female—Body black with the following parts white: trochanters, distal ends of profemora and mesofemora, protibiæ, mesotibiæ, proximal one-fourth of metatibiæ, and tarsi; clypeus convex, apparently truncate; antennæ with third segment longer than fourth, not as long as combined subequal fourth and fifth segments; front without V-shaped furrow, slight depression surrounding median ocellus; median fovea minute inconspicuous puncture; head uniformly convex, frontal crest, ocellar basin and its lateral walls obsolete; lateral fovea shallow, connected with antacoriæ; wings infuscated, particularly the proximal two-thirds; veins, costa, and stigma blackish; saw-guides with dorsal margin straight, ventral margin broadly rounded, distal end bluntly rounded. Length 5 mm.

Habitat:—Orono, Maine. Sub. 186. The larvæ of this species were collected by the author on the leaves of the common Even-

ing-Primrose, *Ceanothera*, where they ate small round holes, like shot holes. When the plant was approached, they would drop to the ground.

This species is similar to *abjecta* MacG. in the topography of its head, but the difference in the color of the legs will distinguish them.

Monophadnus planus n. sp.

The insect described as *Monophadnus nubilipennis* Nort. in Bulletin 22, Connecticut Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey, page 149, is not this species, but an undescribed one. It may in the future be known under the name of *planus*.

Acordulecera meleca n. sp.

Male—Body black with the following parts yellowish white: clypeus, labrum, mandibles, mouth-parts, narrow line on collar, proximal portion of wings, legs except proximal half of coxæ and distal half of metatarsi; clypeus truncate or slightly convex; antennæ with fourth and fifth segments subequal, the third segment nearly as long as the fourth and fifth together; median fovea a very faint oval depression; ocellar basin with a slight longitudinal mesal furrow, reaching nearly to the median ocellus; head with dorsal aspect uniformly smooth and polished; head and thorax sparsely covered with yellow setæ; head with vertical orbits not expanded; median lobe of mesonotum with a prominent longitudinal furrow; mesoscutellum flat, polished; wings hyaline, very faintly infuscated; veins and caudal portion of stigma yellowish; cell R four longer than broad. Length 4 mm.

Habitat:—Ithaca, New York, No. 196-2-1.

This species is very similar to *marina* MacG.

Acordulecera musta n. sp.

Male—Body black with the following parts whitish: labrum, narrow margin to clypeus, mandibles, mouth-parts, and legs except coxæ and metatarsi; clypeus slightly broadly concave or emarginate; antennæ with third segment distinctly longer than fourth and the fourth slightly longer than the fifth; median fovea wanting; ocellar basin with slight longitudinal furrow extending from median ocellus to between antacoriæ; antennal furrows distinct; vertical orbits broadly rounded; head and thorax sparsely covered with very short white setæ; head with dorsal aspect almost bare, polished; furrow of median lobe of mesonotum distinct; mesoscutellum not polished; abdomen

sparsely setaceous; wings hyaline except slight infuscation near stigma; costa except proximal portion, stigma, and veins except proximal portions, blackish; cell R four slightly longer than broad; the transverse part of the vein M two received slightly proximad of the middle. Length 4 mm.

Habitat:—Ithaca, New York. No. 144-5-1.

This species is related to *meleca* MacG. The difference in the coloration and the shape of the cell R two will separate them.

ADITA CHIONANTHI A. & S. (LEPIDOPTERA) FEEDING ON TRIOSTEUM PERFOLIATUM L.

BY CHAS. RUMMEL, Newark, N. J.

The identity of some unknown larvæ observed for several years feeding on horse gentian or fever wort was disclosed in 1919 by the emergence of a fine specimen of this handsome noctuid reared out of five larvæ.

More persistent search in 1920 resulted in finding four small larvæ on May 10, twelve, also very small, on May 22 and five, half grown, on May 28.

The smooth larva in its early stages is green with a pale blue stripe along the center of back; at maturity, when about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, its color changes to dull green and there are three parallel stripes along the back, the center one light brown, the outer ones reddish brown. When quite small the larvæ feed upon the tender tips of young leaves. Approaching maturity they attack older leaves as well and while resting seek concealment by clinging to the stalks of the food plant or other objects near by. Pupation takes place within the soil. The pupa is chestnut brown and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length. The moth appears during the first half of September.

Observations were made at the Essex County Park on the Orange Mountains, N. J.